

me to break camp and own defeat on this occasion both as to the tiger and a rogue elephant 12 miles to the west. Just as well, for the infection passed with doubled force to the other eye and heavy rain storms were almost incessant.

It was a great disappointment as I had hoped to view this beast's skull on my then closely approaching 79th birthday. Perhaps I may have him during the next few months if he still lives.

Tigers take to killing of human beings for several reasons or causes, one of which is approaching old age and defective teeth. But it is curious that in both these instances the killings were so few and so widely spaced. And why should teeth of only one tiger in the area be so defective? Want of calcium? If that was the cause, it would affect other tigers also. Perhaps it does, but the animals killing cattle showed no sign of bad teeth.

It is a great pity the skull of the Nelliampathies tiger was lost in transit to Bombay at the end of March as expert examination of the skull would have afforded interesting information.

BANGALORE.

December 24, 1947.

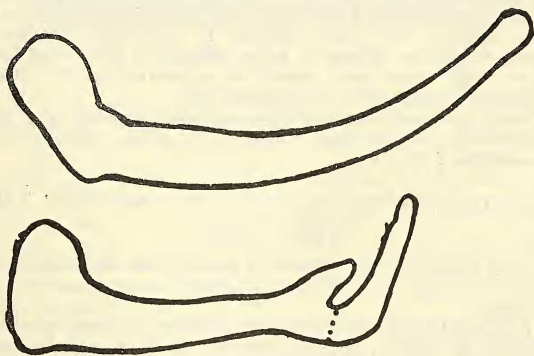
R. W. BURTON,

Lt.-Col., Indian Army (Retd.).

2.—ABNORMAL CLAVICLE BONES IN TIGERS

(With text figures)

I enclose exact size sketches of a pair of clavicles removed from a 9'-2" tiger shot by myself here on April 22nd. Note the



(Actual size)

malformed one, which bears obvious signs of a previous fracture at the point marked with a dotted line.

HONNAMETTI ESTATE,
ATTIKAN P.O.,
VIA MYSORE (S. INDIA).
May 4, 1948.

R. C. MORRIS